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Corner Rusk and St. Emanuel, Houston,
Texas.

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OTIS REPORTS.
Aguinaldo Escaped Between Wheat-
on and Young.
Washington, November 25.—The adju-
tant general has received the following
from General Otis:
Manila, November 25.—Vessel from Lin-
gayen gulf with dispatches from Wheaton
to 23d instant brought in Buencamino, in-
surgent, captured 21st. He was with
Aguinaldo and party left Tarlac night of
13th to be escorted north by 200 troops
from Bayambang and Dagupan. These
troops Wheaton struck at San Jacinto and
Young eastward. Aguinaldo with part of
family escaped north with 200 men, passing
between Young and Wheaton. Young
still in pursuit last accounts and has been
rattled at San Fernando. Aguinaldo's
mother and oldest child with Buencamino
separated from rest of party; mother lost
in woods and child 4 years old with
Wheaton's troops. Two thousand dollars
gold belonging to mother captured and
now in Manila treasury.
Heavy storm in Lingayen has prevented
loading of troops there for the north.
MacArthur has captured insurgent di-
rector of railway who endeavored to de-
stroy railway to Dagupan; also Captain
Lawrence, an Englishman, who served
Aguinaldo's artillery.
Telegraph not working north of Tarlac
today.
Lawton believed to be on military road
to Bayambang. Roads now practically for-
warded. Our troops have liberated some
200 Spanish prisoners recently.

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years after you think it is not worth repairing. For
sale only by Lone Star Oil Co., Houston. Phone 664.

ASSISTED BY OTIS.
Unwittingly He Aided Aguinaldo's Es-
cape, It Is Said at Hong Kong.

A LAUNCH WAS BOUGHT THERE
By Men Who Got Out of Manila on
Passes Regularly Signed.

THE APPEAL OF THE FILIPINOS
Has Reached Washington, the Memorial
Being Addressed in Congress.

THROWS LIGHT ON SOME DARK PLACES
One Question Concerning the Pur-
chase of Spanish "Sovereignty"
that is Very Much to the Point.

(Special to The Post.)
New York, November 25.—A World
special from Hong Kong says: Aguinaldo
has found means of escaping from the
Philippines. It is thought he has al-
ready done so. General Otis unwittingly
aided the escape of the man, whom 60,000
troops are trying to catch. Captain Law-
rence, an Englishman, was engaged by
Aguinaldo through President Lacson of
Negros to buy a launch here. Lacson's
brother and Pedro Regalado, a well known
Holo man, came to Hong Kong; they
actually have letters from General Otis
to William, United States consul here.
They bought the launch, named it Lacson,
cleared it at the United States consulate
as bound for Tarlac, proceeded to Lin-
gayen gulf and turned over the launch
to Aguinaldo's men; afterwards they gave
out that the "insurgents captured the
launch." It has since been learned that
Lawrence is a colonel in the insurgent
army and that he has been retained to
command the launch, which was held in
readiness to carry Aguinaldo in safety.
Several insurgent generals have been
seen in Hong Kong. They must have
escaped in disguise through the Ameri-
can lines, for they came from Manila on
a regular trading steamer.

THE FILIPINO MEMORIAL.
Copies of Document Have Reached
Washington.
(Special to The Post.)

Washington, November 25.—The Fili-
pino republic, through its secretary for
foreign affairs, Felipe Buencamino, whose
capture has just been announced, has ad-
dressed a memorial to congress pleading
for recognition as an independent state.
The document reached Washington today,
though a synopsis was printed in The
Post of Thursday morning, and is under-
stood to have been forwarded by the Phi-
lippine junta at Hong Kong. A copy of
the appeal has been sent to every mem-
ber of congress. The document consists
of about twenty printed pages, one-half
of which is devoted to the memorial prop-
er and the remainder to the reproduc-
tion of letters and official communications
received by Aguinaldo from the United
States consuls at Hong Kong and Singa-
pore, Admiral George Dewey (then com-
modore) and General Thomas M. Ander-
son and E. S. Otis. The appeal, which is
a rather remarkable paper, is dated Tar-
lac, August 20.

A whole flood of light is thrown upon
many of the incidents which preceded the
war against the Filipinos, many of which,
up to this time, have been involved in
doubt and darkness. Regarding the ces-
sation of sovereignty this sentence deserv-
quotation: "Is it moral or just—much
less in accordance with international right
—to say to a nation, 'I will help you to
sweep away Spanish sovereignty and
make you independent and after helping
you to sweep away and destroy the said
sovereignty I come and buy the sov-
ereignty by force of arms upon the pro-
tected people?' Such a proceeding,
says the memorialist, is self-condemna-
tory, for its accomplishment rests only with
arbitrary power and in the power of any
one exercising such power and carrying
it to the extent of injuring an ally or
a friend to whom protection is offered.
It is therefore held that the action at
completely void, being neither moral
nor just nor in keeping with international
law. The third and last declaration deals
with the social status of the Filipino
people, which is declared to be on a par
with other cultured people and which
entitles them to co-mingle and live on an
equality with civilized nations.

THE POCKET OF THE TAXPAYER
Is to Be Further Exploited in Sup-
port of Imperialism.
(Special to The Post.)

Washington, November 25.—The admi-
nistration is about to admit the truth of
the reports that American soldiers have
looted churches in the Philippines, and
the admission will take the form of further
bleeding the American taxpayer to the
end that imperialism may prosper. The
representatives of the Catholic church
have taken steps to get pay from the
United States government for the damages
done church property by American troops
in Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippines.
They have retained Dr. Jose Ignacio Rod-
riguez of this city to represent the church.

BOERS THREATENED
By the McKinley Administration If
They Do Not Accede to Demands.

FURTHER EVIDENCE OF THE ALLIANCE
Which Exists Between the Administration and Great
Britain Is to Be Found in the Note Addressed
to Consul Macrum by Secretary Hay.

(Special to The Post.)
Washington, November 25.—A further straw showing the extent of the al-
liance which exists between the McKinley administration—for the American
people have not been consulted about it—and the Salisbury government of Great
Britain is a note of instruction which was cable to United States Consul
Macrum by Secretary of State Hay. The text of the note was not made public
until after the secretary returned to his office from the cabinet meeting.
That circumstance was regarded as an admission that the cabinet had consid-
ered the note by request of the president and advised that it be forwarded to
Consul Macrum. Democratic members of congress and some republicans are
convinced that President Kruger deliberately ordered a curtailment of the pow-
ers assumed by Consul Macrum in his capacity of caretaker of Great Britain's
interests, for the purpose of failing out whether the stories about the friendship
of the McKinley administration for Great Britain were true or false. The an-
swer of the president and secretary of state leaves no doubt about their atti-
tude, as President Kruger will learn when Macrum hands him a copy of the
note. It is couched in diplomatic language and is brief, but there is in it a
palpable threat to sever relations with the African state if the powers of the
United States consul at Pretoria are curtailed. Secretary Hay's
note commands Macrum to impress upon President Kruger that the ungracious of all
"civilized nations" sanction the ministrations of a neutral representative in the
interest of citizens and captives of one of the parties at war, and he must
further insist upon performing the sacred duty imposed by all considerations of
humanity.

Officials familiar with diplomatic usage say the use of the word humanity by
the secretary may constitute the excuse for interference with President
Kruger, as faller of 2000 British soldiers. Unless the proposed interference was
undertaken in the cause of humanity it is certain that the consul, while he has
the right to protect neutral subjects of Great Britain who are in the Transvaal,
has no authority over the British who are prisoners of war, except to suggest
methods for their comfort and general well-being.
Rumors of a secret alliance between the Washington government and Great
Britain have been in circulation here for weeks. There are reasons for believ-
ing that the state department has been interfering with the Transvaal govern-
ment at Pretoria, and that Consul Macrum has been burdened with pre-British
instructions until he could no longer carry the load, and requested permission
to return home. It was learned that the news about Secretary Hay's note was
known in London before it was generally circulated in Washington. This would
indicate that somebody attached to the British embassy was given inside in-
formation.

London, November 25.—The reported determination of the United States to
compel President Kruger to allow Consul General Macrum to exercise his rights
as British agent at Pretoria has created an excellent impression here and has
called out various expressions of satisfaction and gratitude. The Pall Mall
Gazette says: "The United States Government is not going to stand non-
sance from President Kruger. It was the British representative who kept
an eye on Hobson's captivity at Santiago and it was British representatives
who did similar services for captured Americans everywhere in Cuba and in
the Philippines. More power to Macrum's elbow."

THE CHINESE POLICY
The United States Said to Be Thoroughly
Entangled in European Politics.

(Copyrighted, 1899, by Associated Press.)
London, November 25.—As a result of
the United States request to the powers
for assurances regarding the main-
tenance of the "open door" in China, the
Associated Press is able to say that ne-
gotiations have been entered into looking
to a more permanent and important in-
ternational agreement than yet mooted.
Though the greatest official reluctance is
observed at all the capitals regarding the
secret movement, there is a good ground
for believing that the negotiations have
reached a hopeful state. According to
reports current here, in consequence of
Russia and France failing to reply satis-
factorily to Washington's request, the
United States decided to take up the
Chinese question more vigorously. The
co-operation of Great Britain to this, it
is asserted, was secured, and it is said
upon the initiative of the United States
efforts were set on foot to secure not
only assurances to the United States, but
a definite agreement between the Euro-
pean powers themselves. Such an un-
derstanding to the average European
statesman has long seemed Utopian, yet
today the Associated Press is informed
on good authority that there are fair
chances of Great Britain, Russia, Ger-
many and Japan, in conjunction with the
United States, becoming signatories to a
treaty delimiting the spheres of political
influence in China and determining their
basic policy in that quarter of the globe,
based on the "open door" principle. Such
is the scope of the negotiations, the pro-

posed arrangement may be retroactive as
regards territory; in other words, details
now controlled, for instance, may change
hands in return for other privileges.
France, apparently, has exhibited the
greatest opposition to this plan so far,
but assurances have been received from
Russia, and her apparent willingness to
enter into an agreement with the United
States as the leading factor has given
rise to the belief that France is not
necessarily a stumbling block, for if Rus-
sia entered into the agreement, France,
it is asserted, is almost bound to follow,
or render herself powerless in the Far
East.
It is understood that the United States,
Great Britain and Japan have already ar-
rived at a perfect understanding. Ger-
many's decision was greatly influenced by
the emperor, who had frequent confer-
ences on the Far East, and a solemn while
in England with Mr. Choate, the United
States ambassador. At the queen's ban-
quet Mr. Choate conversed at length
with the emperor and, it is said, con-
fided himself in the question of China. It
is scarcely probable that any official or
semi-official reference will be made to
this important under current which pro-
fesses publicly, under the guise of merely
giving assurances to the United States,
until it has assumed such shape that no
hitch is possible. In the event of the
failure of the negotiations through the
refusal of Russia and Germany, it is like-
ly the world will never know how near
the great powers came to settling the
greatest problem of the century.

D'ARMOND'S VIEWS.
Says that the Democrats Should Be
Very Aggressive at This Session.

SHOULD DEMONSTRATE FAITH
By Compelling the Administration to
Show Up Its Weak Points.

THE FILIPINOS SHOULD BE FREED.
They Are Certainly as Capable of Self
Government as the South Americans.

"PROVIDENCE" IS THE PLEA OF TYRANTS
United States Have No Right to Re-
place Spanish Rule by Setting Up
Their Authority Over Islands.

(Special to The Post.)
Washington, November 25.—Congress-
man De Armond of Missouri, who is a
candidate for the minority leadership of
the house, has reached Washington. Mr.
De Armond expresses confidence of the
outcome of his candidacy for the leader-
ship, but as nearly all the other candi-
dates have done, he refuses to indicate
from what localities he expects his sup-
port. Relative to the course to be pur-
sued by the democrats next winter, Mr.
De Armond was quite emphatic.

"It should be one of aggression. We
should at all times show the faith that
is in us. Our opposition should be strong
and determined. We should place the
majority party in the house on the de-
fensive and thus develop the weak points
in their position."
"How do you regard the administration's
policy toward our alleged possessions in
the Atlantic and the Pacific?"
"I never believed that we ought to
have acquired those islands, and I am in
favor now of getting rid of them," replied
Mr. De Armond, without hesitation. "The
inhabitants of the Philippines are entitled
to a free and independent government.
There is no excuse for us to displace
Spanish rule in that archipelago and
set up our own authority. Some may say
that it was Providence that sent us there
as the protectors of the Filipinos, but
that is a plea which tyrants always make."
"Do you look upon the Philippines as ca-
pable of self-government at this time?" Mr.
De Armond was asked.

"Capability for self-government is rela-
tive," he replied. "One might question
whether the people of Central America,
where there is a revolution every six
weeks, are capable of governing them-
selves or whether those who live under
the government of some of our South
American republics, where revolutions oc-
cur every six months, should be entrusted
with the management of their own politi-
cal affairs. If we are going to educate
the Filipinos in self-government up to our
standard here in the United States, I
prophesy that it will require a million
years for the undertaking."
Mr. De Armond spoke with equal pla-
teness of his wish that Cuba should be
turned over at once to the Cubans.

THE CAPTURE OF BUENCAMINO
HE WAS BETRAYED BY THE NA-
TIVES HE HAD TRUSTED.

The Colon of the Thirty-third Was
the First to Obtain News of Him,
but Major Cronin Made Arrest.

Manila, November 25, 1:25 p. m.—Buen-
camino is locked up here in charge of
Frigatier General Edward B. Williston,
the provost marshal. When Tarlac fell,
Buencamino fled northward with Agui-
naldo's 3-year-old son and an old lady sup-
posed to be the mother of Aguinado's
confidential servant, Thomas Maxarize,
and a guard of a hundred soldiers. Reach-
ing the neighborhood of the coast Novem-
ber 13 Buencamino found American sol-
diers on every side and escape impossible.
So he sought refuge in a little Pangasinan
village six miles from Manaoag, living in
a mean little hut belonging to natives
who were lukewarm toward the insurrec-
tion. On learning his identity some
refugees brought the news November 20
to Colonel L. R. Hare, commanding the
Thirty-third infantry garrisoning Man-
aoag. After communicating with General
Wheaton, Major Marcus D. Cronin's bat-
talion surrounded the village November
21. Buencamino's guard had hidden their
rifles and uniforms and Buencamino sur-
rendered without resistance. He had only
a few clothes and \$2,000 in gold. General
Wheaton kept the woman and child and
sent Buencamino to Manila on the trans-
port Brutus in charge of Lieutenant Smith
of the Twentieth infantry. Upon the Brutus'
arrival at Manila this morning Lieu-
tenant Smith took Buencamino to the
palace. He was only a few minutes in
General Otis' office. The prisoner told
General Otis that he desired peace and
had for a long time used his influence
for peace. Aguinado, he added, was re-
treating north with 2000 men and two
cannons.

General Otis then summoned Provost
Marshal Williston who previous to de-
parting away with Buencamino received in-
structions to lock him up in comfortable
quarters and allow no person to see him.
Buencamino is the chief author of the
Filipino constitution and most of the
state documents.